

WEST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Principal School Medical Officer

for the

YEAR 1961

D. A. McCracken, M.D., D.P.H.

Principal School Medical Officer

WEST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION COMMITTEE



Telephone Number:
Bury St. Edmunds 2281.

Westgate House,
Bury St. Edmunds.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting my report on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1961.

The 18,500 children in attendance at the Council Schools were robust and of good physique as exemplified by the fact that at Routine School Medical Inspections only two out of a total of 2,843 pupils were assessed as being physically below the general standard. More children have been seen at school by the Medical Officers and School Nurses than in previous years. A total of 11,663 inspections of various types were carried out as compared with 6,148 in the previous year. This increase in inspections is a reflection of an improvement in the numbers of medical and nursing staff.

In general the staff are giving more attention and time to children who have emotional or behaviour problems, since it is found that they often come from "problem families". Three *ad hoc* case committees have been established in the County dealing with "problem families" and these, under the Chairmanship of the District Medical Officers of Health, meet at regular intervals and are attended by field workers from all interested departments of the County Council, District Councils and voluntary organisations.

The provision of an audiometer has improved the detection of defective hearing. Audiometry is of value on the educational side as it is helpful to know that a child's hearing is normal, following which, in most children with educational or mental defects search must continue for some other cause. Where a child has a slight hearing loss, his educational progress can be helped by allowing him to occupy the most favourable position in class or in some cases providing him with a hearing aid.

The amount of work which the Speech Therapist is capable of carrying out effectively has reached its limit and provision has been made for an additional Therapist to be appointed in 1962.

For some years B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis was available for contacts, but towards the end of the year arrangements were completed whereby every child leaving school will now have the opportunity of being tested and treated with B.C.G. if found necessary.

The Dental Service continues to be inadequate—the national shortage of dentists being the main cause of the continued difficulty of recruiting dental surgeons to the School Health Service.

I acknowledge, with thanks, the co-operation of my colleagues in the educational and medical fields and the helpful interest in the work taken by the Chairman and members of the School Welfare Sub-Committee and for their helpful understanding in all the problems associated with the welfare of the pupils.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

DAVID ANDREW McCracken,
Principal School Medical Officer.

14th June, 1962.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

<i>Principal School Medical Officer</i>	..	..	..	D. A. McCracken, M.D., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Principal School Medical Officer</i>	..	..	..	A. J. Rae, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>School Medical Officers</i>	..	..	..	*G. P. Barclay, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Died 21.1.62). *P. Coggin Brown, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. *A. F. Morgan, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.
<i>Principal School Dental Officer</i>	..	..	..	S. H. Pollard, L.D.S.
<i>Dental Officers (all part-time)</i>	..	..	..	J. Dewar, L.D.S. (part-time). R. E. Lee, L.D.S. (part-time). Mrs. E. Leggett, L.D.S. (part-time). (to 14.12.61). K. Garland, B.D.S., L.D.S. (part-time).
<i>Superintendent School Nurse/Health Visitor</i>	..	..	..	Mrs. M. P. Williams, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
<i>School Nurses, etc. (as on 31.12.61)</i>	..	..	..	16 School Nurse/Health Visitors and five Dental Attendants (four part-time).
<i>Speech Therapist</i>	..	..	..	Miss B. M. Elton, L.C.S.T.

*Also Medical Officer of Health for County Districts.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The County of West Suffolk has an area of 390,916 acres. The estimated population at mid-1961 was 134,200. There are no county boroughs within the County.

At the beginning of the year there were 18,388 children on the rolls of the schools, (18,493 in January, 1962). Some 325 were Americans whose fathers were serving at the United States Army Air Force Stations in West Suffolk.

At the end of 1961 there were 120 schools in the County, five being grammar schools (including one bilateral school), 11 modern secondary schools and 104 primary schools.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

During the year the School Medical Officers visited every school in the County, saw special cases, if there were any, and discussed with the Head Masters matters relevant to the health both of individual children and the school as a whole. In nearly every case the entrants or leavers according to the type of school, were examined and a general survey, including vision tests, was carried out of various age groups mainly between nine and thirteen years. In addition to this the doctors visited schools without delay, or saw children at nearby clinics, whenever a Head Master sought the help of the School Health Service. This practice of visiting schools promptly when need arises, is considered much more appropriate to the requirements of this County than the routine visiting of all schools at quarterly or even monthly intervals.

On many occasions Medical Officers discussed children with family doctors and sometimes also with consultants. The discussions proved to be of very great value, not only to the children concerned, but also to the School Medical Officers, and it was felt that many misunderstandings were prevented in this way. As a result of their work in the schools the School Medical Officers found no cause to change their opinion that in this part of the country the family doctor is consulted at a very early date when medical advice or treatment of physical defects or diseases is required.

Handicapped children are invariably brought to the notice of the County and Principal School Medical Officer well before they reach school age. Those coming into the area are nearly always brought to notice by the teachers on arrival, before their records are received from former areas.

Although 1961 was the first year in which the intermediate routine school medical inspection was omitted throughout the County, this omission, as mentioned in the Annual Reports from 1955 onward, had been tried in certain cases and in small areas of the County for some time. For the past five years the children concerned have been due for examination as school-leavers. Special note has been taken of them but no case has come to light in which it has been detrimental to the child not to have had a routine medical inspection since he was seen as an entrant. This supports the opinion of most School Medical Officers and is in keeping with the advice of the Medical Staff of the Ministry of Education that the intermediate examination, at least, should be discontinued.

When the intermediate examination was omitted in 1961, arrangements were made to test the vision of the children more, and not less, often; to test the hearing of both ears by the use of an audiometer in more cases; and to see the children shortly before they left the primary and secondary schools, thus gaining a general impression of their well-being and selecting for further investigation any who appeared to need it.

Of recent years variations in the form of the School Health Service between the different Local Authorities have not only been permitted but very actively encouraged by the Ministry of Education. It would appear that the requirements of the service in a very rural area such as West Suffolk, where the General Practitioners are on the whole static, with new members of practices occasionally being added to replace those retiring, and where nearly every five year old child knows his family doctor, may be very different from the requirements in some densely populated areas where the concept of the family doctor is not so well marked.

In West Suffolk many of our problems arise because some children live in very small communities or isolated houses, making special transport to school a daily necessity and journeys to special schools, clinics and hospitals awkward and time-consuming. At the same time the health of our children benefits in many ways from these rural conditions.

1961 saw the start of routine vaccination against tuberculosis as well as of audiometry, and in a few schools opportunities were taken to point out to adolescents the disadvantages of smoking. There is certainly a need for the service to expand in other ways and to change its activities from time to time to cope with new and perhaps temporary conditions which may arise.

School Clinics.

No minor ailment clinics were held but, where necessary, children were seen at the weekly clinic held in Bury St. Edmunds or at certain child welfare centres. An up-to-date list of these centres appears below. Most of the children attended for vaccination against diphtheria or poliomyelitis; for examination regarding their fitness for employment outside school hours; because they were thought to need some modification of school routine or because their behaviour or educational progress was causing concern.

Bury St. Edmunds	..	Lower Baxter Street Clinic	..	Saturday mornings
Barrow	..	Village Hall	..	4th Friday in each month
Bildeston	..	Chapel Schoolroom	..	1st Wednesday
Brandon	..	Church Institute	..	2nd Tuesday
Clare	..	British Legion Hall	..	4th Wednesday
Elmswell	..	Village Hall	..	2nd Thursday
Exning	..	Church Hall	..	3rd Thursday
Glemsford	..	Old School	..	4th Tuesday
Gt. Cornard	..	Church Hall	..	4th Friday
Hadleigh	..	Congregational Church Schoolroom	..	1st & 3rd Mondays
Haverhill	..	Welfare Hall, Lordcroft Lane	..	1st & 3rd Fridays
Ixworth	..	Village Hall	..	3rd Thursday
Lakenheath	..	Peace Memorial Hall	..	4th Thursday
Lavenham	..	Guildhall	..	2nd Tuesday
Long Melford	..	Village Hall	..	1st Tuesday
Mildenhall	..	Bunbury Rooms	..	2nd Friday
Nayland	..	Congregational Church Room	..	3rd Wednesday
Newmarket	..	West Suffolk Health Clinic	..	1st & 3rd Tuesdays
Rickinghall	..	Village Hall	..	2nd Friday
Rougham	..	Village Hall	..	3rd Friday
Sudbury	..	Hardwicke House, Stour St...	..	1st & 3rd Thursdays
Wickhambrook	..	Women's Institute Hall	..	1st Thursday

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

The following table shows the numbers of handicapped pupils receiving or awaiting special education at the end of the year.

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Delicate	Physically Handicapped	Educationally Subnormal	Maladjusted	Epileptic	Total
At special schools or hostels	2	1	14	1	3	6	13	14	1	55
At independent schools ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
Awaiting admission to special schools or hostels ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	8
Total	2	1	15	1	3	7	20	15	2	66

Education in Hospitals.

Nineteen West Suffolk children were known to have received education in hospitals. Six of them were taught by the peripatetic teachers in Newmarket General Hospital and two in the West Suffolk General Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds. One of these two was transferred to a hospital elsewhere, and continued his education there, and eleven other children also received tuition in hospitals outside this County.

Education at Home.

Five children received education at home from visiting teachers, including one whose education had been hindered by defective hearing and whose ordinary schooling was supplemented by lessons at a teacher's private house. Of the others, one was a girl suffering from asthma whose parents refused her admission to a special school and who had had continuous home tuition since December, 1958; two were not being pressed to attend school because of their nervous condition and one was a girl suffering from a chest defect which prevented her return to school after her discharge from hospital. (This girl is also included in the numbers given in the preceding paragraph).

Psychiatric Clinics.

Forty-three children attending ordinary maintained schools were seen as new cases at the child and family psychiatry clinics provided by the Regional Hospital Board. The total number of school children known to have attended these clinics during 1961 was 109.

Speech Therapy.

Speech clinics were held in Bury St. Edmunds, Newmarket, Sudbury and Brandon and, where necessary, the therapist saw children in school. The total number of school children in her care was 156, of which 114 received a period of actual treatment whilst 42 were kept under observation.

Education Act, 1944, Section 57.

Two children were reported to the Local Health Authority under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944 as unsuitable to attend School. Two others were brought to the Authority's notice as needing supervision after leaving school.

VACCINATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following table shows the numbers of school children (or in the case of poliomyelitis, children and young persons born in the years 1943 to 1961 inclusive) who were vaccinated against various infectious diseases during the year. The figures given for private practitioners are those received from the practitioners themselves.

							<i>Private Practitioners</i>	<i>Assistant County Medical Officers</i>
<i>Poliomyelitis</i>								
Primary vaccinations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,373	1,544
Third doses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,935	3,751
Fourth doses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,644	4,800
<i>Diphtheria</i>								
Primary vaccinations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	17
Reinforcing vaccinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	134
<i>Pertussis</i>								
Primary vaccinations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Reinforcing vaccinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
<i>Combined Diphtheria/Pertussis</i>								
Primary vaccinations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
Reinforcing vaccinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	—
<i>Combined Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus</i>								
Primary vaccinations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	24
Reinforcing vaccinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	423	119
<i>Tetanus</i>								
Primary vaccinations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	6
Reinforcing vaccinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	10

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

Towards the end of the year a start was made with the Heaf testing and B.C.G. vaccination of children approaching school-leaving age. This was offered to the 'A' stream of those in their third year at the Silver Jubilee Secondary Modern School for Girls, to try out the procedure which it was contemplated would be used when offering such protection in 1962 to all children approaching school-leaving age in West Suffolk.

The procedure was designed to disturb the school as little as possible and to cut out all unnecessary clerical work. Co-operation from the staff, parents and pupils was excellent. Twenty-seven girls were vaccinated; no real difficulties were encountered and only one change in procedure was made.

The chest physician at the nearby hospital wrote to the parents of the four girls who had already acquired resistance to tuberculosis (and did not, therefore, need vaccination) offering to X-ray their daughters' chests. He also communicated with the family doctors both before and after the X-rays. None of the girls was found to have tuberculosis.

As this was only a very small, and by no means a random, sample of the pupils in this age group, it would be misleading to draw any conclusions at present as to the proportion of young persons in West Suffolk who are without resistance to tuberculosis shortly before they enter the world of industry and commerce. It can be said, however, that it does not indicate any marked difference from what was thought might be the case in this county.

(By the time this report was in preparation for the press—i.e. the end of March, 1962, 752 children at 13 schools had been Heaf tested, the proportion of Heaf positive children being 8.75 per cent.

The proportion of Heaf positive children at individual schools where not less than 40 children were tested, varied between 12.7 and 3.3 per cent. The figures for boys and girls showed little variation. This subject will be commented upon in greater detail in the Annual Report for 1962).

VERMINOUS CHILDREN.

Now that the heads of all the children in attendance at many of the schools have been free from vermin and nits for several years, the practice of inspecting the hair of all the pupils at every school at least once a term has been discontinued; it being left to the discretion of the school nurse as to how often she carries out head inspections at the "persistently clean" schools. In addition to routine visits the school nurse calls at once if she or the head teacher has reason to believe that the hygienic condition of any of the children needs attention.

In 1961, the nurses carried out 37,010 hygiene inspections and found 56 individual children verminous; the lowest number yet recorded. The nurses got in touch with the parents of all the children found to have live vermin or nits, giving them printed directions in cleansing and where necessary, an emulsion. Small-tooth combs were lent or sold to parents requiring them. The children were excluded from school when this was thought desirable and, in any case, they were followed-up by the nurses until free from infestation.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN OUTSIDE SCHOOL HOURS.

In accordance with the County Council's byelaws the school doctors examined 307 children wishing to follow employment outside school hours. Certificates of fitness were issued to all except two boys who, although they were well, had been attending school irregularly on vague grounds of "ill health".

It is felt that the routine medical examination of children who wish to work outside school hours has become "dead wood" which could with advantage be cut out. The welfare of these children under present circumstances is sufficiently safeguarded by the other requirements of the byelaws so that medical examination should only be necessary in cases where teachers or other persons concerned are doubtful about a child's fitness for employment.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN IN THE CARE OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

The doctors inspected children in the long-term care of the County Council and the dental officers inspected all aged three years and over. Special examinations were also carried out when asked for by the Children's Officer.

EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO COURSES OF TRAINING IN TEACHING AND TO THE TEACHING PROFESSION.

In accordance with Ministry of Education Circular 249, the school doctors examined 51 entrants to teachers' training colleges and 23 entrants to the teaching profession.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER.

Staff.

The School Dental Service continues to suffer from staff shortage. Although tentative enquiries have occasionally been received, no new appointment was made during the year. One part-time dental officer resigned in December. The position is this:—there is the equivalent of one full-time officer to each 9,000 school children, instead of the ratio of one dentist to 3,000 children, which is considered to be the minimum for a comprehensive service.

Clinics, etc.

The clinic at Newmarket was brought into use at Easter and is proving most satisfactory. Although this is the first dental clinic to be built in West Suffolk, the difficulties which might have been expected to arise in the laying out, equipping and operating, of new premises have been surprisingly few.

The new mobile clinic was delivered in September. Structural advances by the makers combined with improvements, suggested by past experience, have resulted in a much more satisfactory vehicle.

Dental Inspection and Treatments.

The number of children inspected was 9,825 and is the highest figure recorded since 1948. Of these children 3,469 were referred for treatment, a slightly lower proportion than in recent years. The number actually treated, 1,515, gives an "acceptance rate" of 43 per cent, which is a reduction on the previous year's figure but still somewhat above the national average.

In spite of a fall in the number of children treated, the number of fillings inserted has increased. The average figure of nearly three fillings per child is exceptionally high. Although statistics should be viewed with caution, this would appear to indicate that the caries incidence in West Suffolk is above the national average, and furthermore that in comparison with previous years it is continuing to increase. Such a position, when the means to give adequate treatment are lacking, is most disquieting. It is becoming imperative that strenuous steps be taken to improve oral hygiene and correct faulty habits of diet. When treatment is not available prevention becomes of paramount importance.

S. H. POLLARD,
Principal School Dental Officer.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK IN SCHOOLS.

The Chief Education Officer has kindly furnished the following report:—

"Over 62 per cent of children in attendance at School took School Meals during 1961. This is a further increase on the proportion served in previous years. Yet another record was broken when, during the Autumn Term, 1961, an average of over 12,000 meals were served a day.

The menus chosen for School Meals are carefully selected so that they are varied and liked by the children but reach a nutritionally balanced standard. New dishes are introduced from time to time. Any child needing a special menu for medical reasons is given special consideration.

The final unit cost for food for the Financial Year 1960/61 was 9.51d. as against an estimated cost of 10.00d. and for Overheads the final figure was 13.08d. against an estimated cost of 13.16d. During the year no particular difficulties have been encountered with the supply of foodstuffs, and this was largely responsible for a small fall in the cost of food compared with the previous year. The operation of the Education Committee's Contracts for supplies has been satisfactory; a significant factor contributing to the ease of operation has been the establishment by several firms of large scale catering sections in their organisations, and these often prove to be of great value to the Organiser and her staff.

It has been estimated that the unit cost for Food during 1961/62 will be 10.10d. and for Overheads 13.63d.

The new premises for Sudbury Central Kitchen were completed in May 1961 and it was possible to move the kitchen from the old Technical Institute where conditions were far from ideal. Work is now proceeding on the conversion of the old kitchen into a dining centre for the Sudbury Roman Catholic School. The kitchen at Sudbury Grammar School has been enlarged and re-designed so as to be able to cope with the increasing numbers at this school. New sculleries have been occupied at Monks Eleigh Controlled Voluntary and Bury St. Edmunds Roman Catholic Schools. In the case of the latter School it was possible to vacate the Church Hall where conditions have been unsatisfactory.

Difficulties have been encountered with staffing and it has not been possible in many cases to recruit the type of person most suitable for the School Meals Service. Particular difficulties have been encountered in the Sudbury area where much more attractive employment is always available. In this area, in addition to various other vacancies, one for a Cook has existed for some months and no suitable application has yet been received for the post.

As a result of the proposals by teachers to withdraw their labour from certain School Meals activities, further investigations were made concerning the desirability of employing more Supervisory Assistants. As a result, there has been a substantial rise in the number of such Assistants employed and it is anticipated that this number will continue to increase.

Milk in Schools.

One-third of a pint of milk (either pasteurised tuberculin-tested, pasteurised or tuberculin tested) was available on every school day to every child attending a maintained school. On a day chosen in September, 13,263 children had milk, representing rather more than 75 per cent of the children in attendance on that day."

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The Chief Education Officer has also furnished the following report:

"Staffing.

The position has been fairly stable in most of the schools, and we have had no vacancies which we have not been able to fill temporarily.

Unfortunately the untrained or non-specialist teachers, while filling a gap, cannot make full use of the excellent facilities now provided and the result is a lack of continuity and progress.

It may be noted that whereas in 1950 we had facilities for only two fully trained teachers we now have scope for up to thirty such teachers, and the supply comes nowhere near this number.

Games.

Netball.

The Girls' Netball Tournament was held in March at Ixworth Secondary Modern School and was attended by 31 teams from 14 schools. Rallies for Primary schools were held at Hadleigh and Bury St. Edmunds.

Hockey.

The Girls' Hockey Tournament was held in November at the Bury St. Edmunds Grammar School playing field and was attended by 19 teams from 10 schools. Unfortunately the first day proved too wet to play and some schools were not able to attend on the second date.

Tennis.

The 15th Annual Tennis Tournament was held on the first Saturday in July and was attended by teams from 9 schools.

Athletics.

Several Primary Schools Area Meetings were held to encourage friendly competition to help to raise the standard of training. These were arranged at Bury St. Edmunds, Hadleigh, Hartest, Ixworth, Newmarket, Moulton, Stoke-by-Nayland and Wickhambrook.

In all some 80 schools took part.

The Secondary Schools enjoyed a good season, winning the County Championship for the 11th time and sending representatives to the All England Sports.

Swimming.

The appointment of part-time instructors at the swimming baths has been a great help, especially to those schools where there is not a qualified teacher. The number of certificates issued for proficiency in swimming has risen.

Nayland Primary School and Parents' Association are to be congratulated on being the first to acquire their own swimming teaching pool. It gave the children and young people of Nayland a great deal of pleasure and the majority of the children big enough to try, learnt to swim in a few weeks.

Remedials.

An experimental class was started in December at the West Suffolk General Hospital Hydrotherapy Pool. This class is for children who are affected by polio etc. in such a way that they are restricted from taking part in Physical Education at school. At present there are four children taking part, whose ages range from 5 years to 14 years.

Dancing.

A Teachers' Course was held in February at Sudbury and was attended by 50 teachers. A children's day was held in July as a follow-up to the Course, when about 200 girls and boys from Primary and Secondary Schools had a most enjoyable and instructive day.

Several evening Dance Festivals were held towards the end of the year when schools entertained each other and danced together.

Conclusion.

A good standard of Physical Education is of inestimable value in the life of a school and this depends on the quality of the teaching. The change in the Training Colleges from two to three year courses means that we shall have to wait a little longer before we feel the benefit of the increased numbers and extra training.

We look forward to the time when the magnificent facilities and equipment in our schools will be used to the fullest extent."

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

For the following report I am indebted to the County Architect:

1961 like 1960 has been another disappointing year for building. The overloading of the building industry has created great difficulties and the Government's decision during the year to curtail capital expenditure has not yet had the effect of shortening the time taken for completing contracts.

As anticipated the extensions to the Newmarket Secondary Modern School, also the new Newmarket Grammar School, were completed early in the year, but the work at King Edward VI Grammar School, Bury St. Edmunds, still remains to be completed during the early part of 1962. Progress however on the Breckland Secondary Modern School, Brandon, which commenced in April 1961 has been satisfactory, although it will be into 1963 before the building will be brought into use. Tenders for the new Bury St. Edmunds County Grammar School will be obtained shortly.

The new primary school for Monks Eleigh was completed and brought into use after Easter, 1961; the new primary school for Tuddenham was commenced in March, 1961, and it is hoped it will be occupied at the commencement of the Summer Term.

In order to provide much needed additional accommodation, transportable classroom units have been provided at Ixworth and Clare Secondary Modern Schools. Additional accommodation and improved sanitary accommodation at the R.A.F. Station, Honington, have been made available to relieve overcrowding at the Honington Controlled Voluntary Primary School.

As well as the sanitary offices at various schools for which contracts were in progress at the beginning of the year, improved sanitary accommodation has been provided at Newmarket Exning County Primary School.

Additions to the Bury St. Edmunds Roman Catholic Aided Voluntary Primary School have been completed, and improvements to the Sudbury St. Gregory's and Elvedon Aided Voluntary Primary Schools are in progress.

STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, SHOWING THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN INSPECTED.

<i>Age Groups Inspected. (by years of birth)</i>	<i>No. of Pupils Inspected</i>	<i>Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected.</i>			
		<i>Satisfactory</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
		<i>No.</i>	<i>% of Col. 2</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>% of Col. 2</i>
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1957 and later	9	9	100.00	—	—
1956	360	359	99.72	1	0.28
1955	675	675	100.00	—	—
1954	144	144	100.00	—	—
1953	85	85	100.00	—	—
1952	54	54	100.00	—	—
1951	33	33	100.00	—	—
1950	54	54	100.00	—	—
1949	34	34	100.00	—	—
1948	46	46	100.00	—	—
1947	906	906	100.00	—	—
1946 and earlier	443	442	99.77	1	0.23
Total	2,843	2,841	99.93	2	0.07

TABLE II.

PUPILS FOUND AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS TO REQUIRE TREATMENT, INCLUDING THOSE ALREADY UNDER SUCH TREATMENT.

<i>Age groups Inspected (by year of birth)</i> (1)	<i>For defective vision (excluding squint)</i> (2)	<i>For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IV</i> (3)	<i>Total individual pupils</i> (4)
1957 and later	—	1	1
1956	15	20	26
1955	24	31	44
1954	9	6	10
1953	13	5	16
1952	5	2	7
1951	4	—	4
1950	5	—	5
1949	9	3	12
1948	8	2	9
1947	98	37	122
1946 and earlier	76	16	87
Total	266	123	343

TABLE III.

OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections ....	....	239
Number of Re-inspections ....	....	421
General Surveys, including vision tests ....	....	8,160
Total ....	....	8,820

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND AT MEDICAL INSPECTION.

<i>Defect or Disease.</i>	<i>Periodic Inspections.</i>		<i>Special Inspections.</i>	
	<i>No. of defects.</i>		<i>No. of defects.</i>	
	<i>Requiring treatment</i>	<i>Requiring observation only</i>	<i>Requiring treatment</i>	<i>Requiring observation only</i>
Skin	25	2	6	—
Eyes Vision	266	29	6	—
Squint	42	2	—	—
Other	1	—	—	—
Ears Hearing	5	3	2	2
Otitis media	—	—	1	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Nose and Throat	6	15	—	—
Speech	8	4	—	—
Lymphatic glands	—	7	—	—
Heart	2	2	—	—
Lungs	6	5	1	—
Developmental—				
Hernia	4	1	—	—
Other	3	3	—	—
Orthopaedic—				
Posture	1	2	—	—
Feet	3	4	—	—
Other	9	3	—	—
Nervous system—				
Epilepsy	4	—	1	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Psychological—				
Development	1	2	5	3
Stability	1	—	3	1
Abdomen	—	—	—	—
Other	3	—	—	—

TABLE V.

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN (November, 1961).

<i>Children Measured and Weighed.</i>	<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Average Height</i>		<i>Average Weight</i>	
		<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ins.</i>	<i>Sts.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>
14 boys	1956	3	8	3	8
23 "	1955	3	10	3	8
35 "	1954	4	1	3	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
24 "	1953	4	3	4	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
22 "	1952	4	5	4	11
36 "	1951	4	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
68 "	1950	4	8	5	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
67 "	1949	4	10	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
71 "	1948	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
67 "	1947	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
21 "	1946	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	13
16 girls	1956	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
26 "	1955	3	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	7
22 "	1954	4	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	12
23 "	1953	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
15 "	1952	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
25 "	1951	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
59 "	1950	4	8	5	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
43 "	1949	5	0	7	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
56 "	1948	5	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
64 "	1947	5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
23 "	1946	5	2	7	13

TABLE VI.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—

(a) At Periodic Inspections..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,662
(b) As Specials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163
						Total	..	9,825
(2) Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,646
(3) Number offered treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,469
(4) Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,515
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded under 11 (h)	..							5,196
(6) Half-days devoted to: Periodic Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91½
Treatment..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	826
						Total	..	917½
(7) Fillings — Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,870
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	610
						Total	..	4,480
(8) Number of Teeth filled — Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,405
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	567
						Total	..	3,972
(9) Extractions — Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366
						Total	..	636
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193
(11) Orthodontics: (a) Cases commenced during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
(c) Cases completed during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
(f) Removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(h) Total attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
(13) Other operations: Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,159
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	338
						Total (13)	..	1,497

